





## INTIMATIONS

# NEW SHIPMENT OF VICTOR-VICTROLAS AND VICTOR RECORDS

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S.S. "GEORGIAN,"

INCLUDING THE LATEST

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SUCCESSES.

S. MOUTRIE &amp; CO., LTD.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1916.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, COMMENCING JULY 14TH,

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS

THE

NEW BANDMAN OPERA &amp; COMEDY CO.

FRIDAY, JULY 14TH:—The World's Record Breaker,

"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."

SATURDAY, JULY 15TH:—The Great Gaiety Success

"TO NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

MONDAY, JULY 17TH:—Cyril Maude's Great Masterpiece,

"GRUMPY."

TUESDAY, JULY 18TH:—From the Shaftesbury Theatre,

"THE CINEMA STAR."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19TH:—James Welch's Greatest Success,

"OH! I SAY."

THURSDAY, JULY 20TH:—The New and Revised Version,

"A COUNTRY GIRL."

FRIDAY, JULY 21ST:—From the Royalty Theatre,

"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME."

SATURDAY, JULY 22ND:—

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

MONDAY, JULY 24TH:—The Evergreen Record Breaker,

"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. PRICE: \$3.50, \$3, \$2 AND \$1

Hongkong, 28th July, 1916.

## "AMUSEMENT WITHOUT DISCOMFORT"

SEE THE

PALISADE

OUT-OF-DOOR-PICTURES

LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.

WILL OPEN

ON

WEDNESDAY,

July 12th.

PARTICULARS LATER.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1916.

## BEER!

## JUST LANDED:

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SOLE AGENTS,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SUEZ CANAL CO.  
REPORT FOR 1915.

In view of the announcement made a few days ago in our cable columns that the Suez Canal dues would be increased by 50 centimes a ton as from November next, the following report of the Suez Canal Company for 1915, which was adopted at the annual general meeting of the shareholders last month, possesses more than usual interest.

The prospects, as foreseen at the last general meeting, were not modified by the subsequent course of events. It was inevitable that the prolongation of the war should bring about a marked contraction of the commercial traffic of the canal. The diminution of the world's tonnage, the increased number of requisitioned ships, which in the case of England alone represented nearly half of the mercantile fleet, the limitation of sailings from Europe to the Far East, together with an exceptional demand for freightage to and from American ports—all these causes combined naturally to exercise a profound effect on the company's revenue. In spite of the regular income which was provided by the transport of troops, material, and provisions, the decrease in the revenue from the transit of ships amounted to nearly 21 per cent.

If the year 1915 had been reduced to its own resources, it would have been necessary to make a further reduction in the dividend. But in passing the accounts for 1914 the shareholders had wisely agreed to carry forward a large amount, and it was therefore possible for the same dividend as before and to carry forward again the sum of about 11,500,000 francs. On the other hand and in order to protect the revenue and as far as possible avoid a further decrease, it had been decided to raise the transit dues by 50 centimes per ton, but this measure did not come into force until April of the present year. If, in spite of this increase, the receipts did not improve, the dues will be again increased by the same amount.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.  
The total receipts for the year 1915 reached the sum of 98,228,098 francs, showing, as compared with the receipts for 1914, a decrease of 26,893,138 francs. The decrease in the revenue from transit dues amounted to 28,702,959 francs, but there was a compensation to the extent of 1,800,821 francs due to the increase in the receipts from other sources. There was, for example, an increase in the profits from interest and the revenue from the supply of water.

The total expenses of the year, comprising, as in the case of the years 1913 and 1914, the crediting of 3,000,000 francs to the account for depreciation of material, amounted to 32,029,981 francs. They show a decrease of 910,708 francs, as compared with the expenses of 1914, which had already been reduced by 1,159,800 francs in comparison with those of 1913. The effort at economy which has been so efficiently exercised in the greater number of items of expenditure would have given much more notable results if they had not been counterbalanced by the increased price of all materials used in the upkeep and working of the canal, especially fuel. The average price of coal, which was 38 francs per ton in 1913, rose in 1915 to more than 70 francs. High as that price is, it is far from representing half of what is now being paid, and this must weigh very heavily on the expenses of the current year.

The excess of receipts over expenditure, including the amount brought forward from 1914, amounts to 73,021,375 francs. It is proposed to fix the amount of profits for distribution at 61,567,887 francs, and to carry forward to the current year the remaining surplus of 11,453,488 francs. This distribution represents a dividend of 100 francs per share, and this dividend, with the addition of 25 francs interest, gives a gross revenue of 125 francs and a net revenue of 120 francs.

TRANSPORT AND NAVIGATION.

The general maritime movement of 1915 was represented by the passing through the canal of 3,708 ships, of altogether 15,200,155 tons net. This in comparison with 1914 is a decrease of 1,094 ships and 4,143,340 tons (i.e., 21.35 per cent.), and in comparison with 1913, the last normal year, a decrease of 1,377 ships and 4,767,729 tons (i.e., 23.80 per cent.). In the traffic of 1915 the German, Austrian, and Turkish flags contributed 1,017 ships and 4,529,765 tons (21.16 per cent.). Their complete disappearance thus represents almost the whole of the decrease noticed in 1915. But if the commercial traffic is isolated and the special movement created by the war is separated, it is perceived that the changes were far more marked than appears from a comparison of the total tonnage. Government ships and chartered vessels whose rights are regulated by the Governments figured in the traffic of 1913 to the extent of only 105 passengers and 301,145 tons; in 1915 they furnished 743 passengers representing 3,373,507 tons. Taking the commercial traffic alone the decline in comparison with 1913 was no less than 7,846,181 tons, or 39.16 per cent. It is to be remembered, however, that the increase in the amount of tonnage chartered by the Governments is to a certain extent only a displacement of traffic.

Although 119,812 military passengers passed through the canal the year under report shows a net decrease of 72,000 passengers in comparison with 1914. There was a reduction of nearly one-half in the number of civilian passengers. The passenger traffic was also affected by the suppression of the pilgrimage to Mecca, which furnished 22,000 passengers in 1913.

## DEAD MAN SUED.

When a case was called on at the Supreme Court yesterday a man appeared and said that the man whose name had been called was dead.

The Puisse Judge:—You cannot recover from a dead man, Mr. Gardiner.  
—And the solicitor who was present suggested (with a voice) that Mr. Gardiner should proceed by foreign attachment against the corpse.

THE THRESHOLD OF RUSSIA.  
WAR CONDITIONS IN THE CAPITAL.

[BY PERCEVAL GIBSON.]

PETROGRAD.

Six months ago, when I was here last, the war in the west of Russia was still distant from the capital. Warsaw was intact; Vilna was still the headquarters of Russia's rearguard. What of horror and disorder the war had wrought among the civilian population was far from here; the throng upon the Nevsky Prospekt had not seen the women kneeling in the snow at Warsaw, begging of the passers-by. The great dining-room of the Hotel de France reflected nothing of the misery of the Jews who straggled the length of the long and awful Polish roads; the opera was open, and there was drink to be had by those who knew their way about. Now it is otherwise. Hindenburg's great drive, with artillery banked twenty batteries deep so that each square yard of earth had its bursting shell, has altered the geography of Russia: Warsaw and Vilna have gone the way of Brussels and Antwerp, and there are thirteen million refugees drifting in Russia. From Kiev to Nijni Novgorod their distress afflicts the country. Petrograd is now a great city of two million of added population that must, for the larger part, be fed by the contributions of the charitable: there is something in the Russian conception of the situation—something altogether too Russian and subtle for a foreigner to comprehend—which forbids their being set to work for their living.

The few thousand of them who had a little money sallied away, professional men, men with businesses and savings in cash and so forth, are those who clutter the hotels and have raised the prices of rooms and apartments to three or four times the normal rates. There were rooms I had in Petrograd at the commencement of the war which cost me 200 roubles a month; now, when, upon my arrival a few days ago, I inquired for them again, I was told that they were vacant for the moment and could be had for 700 roubles a month—and an offer of 600 was refused. The others, those of the refugees who have got away with their skins and nothing more, wretched men, women and children whose mere existence the war has undermined and made precarious, live like birds, fed at "feeding stations" twice a day by the charities organised to that end.

There is one such station near the great railway depot which serves the Baltic Province railways. Here is a shrine to St. George of Russia, a very splendid affair, before which there are never less than half a hundred lighted candles. Ladies in the large white coats of Russian Red Cross sisters, are busy, washing, mending, serving food, giving out clothing—a great and gracious work. Among those who come for food are always a dozen or so of lonely folk, men or women, who wait when the distribution is over, to go upon the platforms and see the arrival of the trains. They are people who have been separated, in the crush and stress of flight from the threatened areas of the war, from their families, wives who have lost their husbands and children, bewildered men who have husbands and fathers, whom war has divorced and made childless. There are children, too, orphans for all that anyone can tell, adrift upon a world that has gone blood-mad. These wait, taking their food when it is given to them, sleeping on the floor, patient and docile as only Russians, who have yet the Orient alive in their veins, can be patient, watching the incoming of the trains with indomitable hope that from some reeking third-class carriage foul with festering humanity like a tomb there may descend to the daylight the faces for which they watch.

PRICES AND RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

And sometimes they come. Any of the ladies can tell you of such incidents—the quivering yell of incredulous recognition and joy that thrills the crowd like an alarm; of the spectacle of a man, crazy with gladness, tearing his way through the thronged strangers, of the strained white face, tragic with fear and hope, that meets him, and relaxes in tears of utter relief at the last.

A million refugees, ranging from millionaires to penniless peasants, make a difference to any community. One effect in Petrograd has been to help to make the rouble a coin of no fixed value. Other things have aided; the great excess of imports over exports, the disorganisation of railroads, and so forth, have played their part; and the result helps to make the city still further unrecognisable. Some commodities that are scarce have increased in cost by three to four hundred per cent.; others, equally scarce have hardly increased at all. The rouble, that was once worth about a hundred cigarettes or a cab-ride of an hour, or a lunch of two courses, or extra special consideration when presented as a douceur to the door-keeper of a Ministry, now varies in value two or three times a day. That is at the banks, when one changes foreign money; but what is worse, is the fluctuation of prices in the shops. A rumour strikes root among the traders that there is a block of traffic on the Archangel line, and at once values jump like fleas—values that were already exorbitant. Sugar that costs in the morning 8d. per pound, fetches 1s. 3d. before evening; wood for fuel, with a forest at the doors of the city that stretches thence to the Behring Straits, sees saws between five roubles and fifteen "sachens." And for a sample of fixed rates of common-place articles, the things which ordinarily cost nothing to speak of, the penholder for writing this article, an ordinary piece of timber as ever came out of a tree, costs 50 kopecks—say, one shilling.

The shopkeeper has a shibboleth of explanation, to which he is as faithful as a lover. He explained my penholder by the excuse that railway freights had risen. A Russian comic paper recently had a cartoon—a man complaining of the price of a diamond dog-collar, with the plausible jeweller leaning across the counter and saying:—

(Continued on next column.)

## VOLUNTEER RESERVES

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAREMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAILS.

On duty till the morning of Sunday, 9th inst.—"A" Co.  
Orderly officer—Lieut. Sutherland.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 9th inst. to the morning of Sunday, 16th inst.—H.K.V.C.  
Next for duty, "B" Co.  
Orderly officer—Lieut. Thomas.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15TH INST.

Monday, 10th inst.:—  
Recruits on the Cricket Ground under drill instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

N.C.Os. Class of instruction on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue. Officers will attend.

Tuesday, 11th inst.:—  
"A" and "B" Companies Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections, Machine-gun Section, and Mounted Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m.

Remainder including Signalling Section on the road outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 12th inst.:—  
Recruits on the Cricket Ground under drill instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

N.C.Os. Class of instruction on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue. Officers will attend.

Thursday, 13th inst.:—  
Recruits on the Cricket Ground under drill instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks under instructor Sergt. Bowles at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Mounted Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. under instructor staff Q.M. Sergt. Talbot. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 14th inst.:—  
Signalling Section. The following will parade at May Road Tramway Station at 9 p.m. under instructor Sergt. E. V. Mitchellmore for lamp practice:—Ptes. Carter, Cossart, Goldsmith, Melbourne, Plummer, and Rolfe.

The following will parade under Lieut. Cpl. Hill at Kowloon Dock at 9 p.m.:—Privates Graham, Higgins, botham and Martin. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Saturday, 15th inst.:—  
Signalling Section.

In addition to those members of the Signalling Section who obtained first-class Morse flag signalling certificates, as published in orders of 30th June, Pte. H. E. Goldsmith has been granted a first-class certificate.

The following, in addition to the names published in orders of 30th June, have passed the required examination in platoon drill before the Inspecting Officer:—Sergt. W. H. Woolley, Lieut. J. Johnstone, H. D. Dowling, J. W. Harris, and G. R. Edwards.

REVERSION.

Lieut. Cpl. F. A. Fisher reverts to the ranks at his own request.

STRENGTH.

Pte. H. Palmer having joined is allotted Corps No. 608 and posted to Co. "B," Platoon VII. Section 2.

Pte. S. M. Mages having joined is allotted Corps No. 600 and posted to the Signalling Section.

G. K. H. BRITTON, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

counter to explain to him. "You see," the jeweller was saying, reasonably, "the war has put the railway freights up so much that our diamonds are costing us more."

THE OLD GUARD OF CONSERVATISM.  
The truth of the matter is, that Russia is organised for war in precisely the same degree as England. In both countries the hope is tenacious that the existing arrangement of life and the social order may avail to win the war, despite the enemy's miracles of national organisation and solidarity. In neither country do there in charge of national destinies desire to see new elements surge into power to supersede them; in both, the existing order is on its trial. Mr. Goremykin, President of the Council of Empire here, is the figure-head of the Conservatism that hopes to beat Germany without calling upon the younger and more Liberal factors of the nation. Long before this article appears in print, he will have won or lost his Waterloo; the great Progressive bloc of the Duma is bargaining for his political head on a change at this moment. For him, and the school of thought which he represents, the old Russia of tradition, with its enduring faults and disturbing virtues, is the one thing to save at all costs—Russia of the autocracy and the military oligarchy. He is an old man; for him, the background of his life has been a land to which the Duma and its connotation of a growing and aspiring democracy is a novelty and an offence. Behind him, splendid and absurd, is that indomitable Old Guard of Conservatism that has not yet perceived that the Russia they adore is already a thing of the past, that the autocrat himself has given a license to democracy, that the Tsar to whom their out-of-date loyalty is consecrated is himself the man to whom the enlightened Liberalism of the country looks for countenance and opportunity. It was his order that suppressed the vodka monopoly and ordained that it should cease for ever; it is he that stands at the head of younger Russia in the field; and it is the Tsar, the symbol, as all kings are symbols, of the Russian people, who will lead and govern those forces that are arrayed for the overthrow of Goremykin and all that he is dying in the last ditch for.

And then, perhaps, we shall see a railroad man at the head of the railroads, and a business man in the Ministry of the Interior. We might see the tracks to Archangel doubled by refugee labour—there is enough available to do the work in a couple of months. We might see Russia tidied up and put in order for or two in Petrograd.

victory. We might even see a new hotel

Daily Chronicle.

## EUROPEAN Y.M.C.A. BUILDING FUND.

Total subscriptions received ..... \$102,178  
Received from two guarantors ..... 37,822

Purchased 5 per cent. British Exchange Bonds, repayable October, 1919, £14,500 at 2/1 ..... 130,200

Balance in hand ..... \$ 800

Any further subscriptions from firms or others will be applied to the reimbursement of the guarantors.

N. J. STABB,

Hon. Treasurer.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

1.—Sgt. W. Smith having joined on 3rd inst. is allotted Corps No. 2014 and posted to Engineer Company.

RESIGNED.

2.—No. 1775 Pte. T. Orton is permitted to resign with effect from 4th July, 1916.

LEAVE.

3.—No. 1894 Spr. W. G. Lawson is granted 3 weeks' leave with effect from 1st July, 1916.

No. 1833 Lieut. D. M. MacKay is granted 1 month's leave from 4th July, 1916.

No. 1750 Spr. F. Garcia is granted 1 month's leave from 6th July, 1916.

No. 1495 Pte. J. Stalker is granted 2 months' leave from 10th July, 1916.

No. 1634 Pte. J. S. Rodrigues is granted 2 months' leave from 9th July, 1916.

No. 1835 Pte. K. Brayshaw is granted 2 months' leave from 5th July, 1916.

No. 1996 Pte. F. M. H. Holman is granted 2 months' leave from 5th July, 1916.

TRANSFER.

4.—No. 1704 Pte. D. A. MacLeod is transferred from Stretcher Bearer Section to Centre Section M. G. Co. with effect from 4th July, 1916.

DEFAULTERS.

5.—The undermentioned defaulters will parade in marching order at 5.30 p.m. at Headquarters:—No. 1751 Pte. F. A. Reis and No. 1673 Pte. P. Tangar.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

6.—The undermentioned members are raised to the "Proficient" rate of Engineer Pay, with effect from the dates stated:—

ELECTRICIANS.

No. 1881 Spr. Blythe ..... 15.6.16.  
No. 1908 Spl. Whitley ..... 15.6.16.  
No. 1981 Spr. Owens ..... 15.6.16.  
No. 1746 Spr. R. Wallace ..... 28.6.16.

REVERSION.

7.—No. 1633 Lieut. Cpl. P. A. Reis is permitted to revert to the ranks at his own request.

PARADES.

8.—Monday, 10th inst.:—  
7.00 a.m. Signalling Section "C" Class on Cricket Ground.

Tuesday, 11th inst.:—  
5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co. M. G. practice, Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co., Civil Service Co. and Light Section M. G. Co. at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters under Cpl. Grimes.

5.30 p.m. Recruits Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section on Polo Ground under S.S. Talbot.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A," "B," and "C" classes at Headquarters.

8.10 p.m. Signalling Section "A" class Gun Club Hill Command Signalling practice (should this be cancelled "A" class will parade with "B" and "C" classes as above).

Friday, 14th inst.:—  
5.30 p.m. Defaulters drill at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Recruits Right Section M. G. Co. at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery 10 pr. E.L. gun drill at Gun Club Hill. Sergt. Bradley will attend. Hongkong residents fall in Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong, at 5 p.m.

Saturday, 15th inst.:—  
2.30 p.m. Scouts Co. Recruits Musketry King's Park Range. Corpl. Grimes will attend.

Sunday, 16th inst.:—  
9.00 a.m. Scouts Co. Recruits Musketry, King's Park Range. Corpl. Grimes will attend.

DETAILS.

9.—On duty 9th inst.:—Centre Section M. G. Co.

On duty 10th inst.:—Civil Service Co.

On duty 11th inst.:—No. 1 Section Artillery Battery.

On duty 12th inst.:—Left Section M. G. Co.

On duty 13th inst.:—Right Section M. G. Co.

On duty 14th inst.:—No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

On duty 15th inst.:—Scouts Co. 2nd-Lieut. Hegarty.

Orderly Officer 9th to 15th inst.:—A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.







## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

ALBA, American str., 574, E. Trazzoli, 6th July—Manila 3rd July, Timber—Order.  
HANGCHOW, British str., 699, E. P. Partridge, 6th July—Saigon 2nd July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
KAIFONG, British str., from Canton, 7th July.  
KINKASA, Japanese str., 1,394, Koyumi, 6th July—Mitsui 30th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
KUTANG, British str., 4,895, R. C. Bradley, 6th July—Kobe 1st July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
SAIBUKI, Japanese str., 1,303, T. Fumoto, 7th July—Newchwang 30th June, General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
SHANHSING, Chinese str., 707, G. Ramsden, 7th July—Dairen 30th June, Beans—Order.

## CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
July 7th.  
CHEONG, Chinese str., for Saigon.  
TANON MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.

## DEPARTURES.

July 7th.  
CHAKRATA, British str., for Singapore.  
FAIRBANK, British str., for Saigon.  
HAIKONG, British str., for Saigon.  
PERSTA MARU, Japanese str., for Manila.  
PRYAM, British str., for Shanghai.  
RYNSHO MARU, Jap. str., for Dairen.  
SHISON, British str., for Saigon.

## PASSENGERS.

## DEPARTED.

Per Persia Maru, for San Francisco, etc., Mr. C. M. Lander, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Houston and child, Mr. M. J. Jacob, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Hinkley, Mr. W. Manning, Mr. G. Valin, Mr. P. M. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Byker, Miss Byker, Miss F. Thompson, Mr. Solomonson, Mr. Dorris, Mr. C. Carpi, Mr. A. Christopher, Mr. C. D. Shelby, Mr. Byker, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. F. G. Forrer, Mr. Whitmarsh, and Mr. C. S. Coy.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 12.30. No return from Japan. Pressure has increased slightly at all times. Shallow depressions lie over Tongking and N.E. China.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 1.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 59.47 inches against an average of 41.93 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon today is as follows:

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	(Southernly winds, fresh to moderate, squally, showery.)
Formosa Channel	(Southernly winds, moderate.)
South coast of China between Canton and Hongkong	The same as at Canton and Hongkong. No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as at Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR  
BAFATA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"NELLORE"  
Captain A. M. King, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 13th July, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. The s.s. "NELLORE" will proceed through to Port Said, Marseilles and London.  
Silk and Valuables for Bombay (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a S. S. of the E. I. S. N. Co.  
Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.  
For further particulars, apply to  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1916.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

For BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE".

On or about 19th July.

It is intended that both of the above vessels will proceed via Panama Canal.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1916.

## GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW &amp; Co.) LIMITED.

For GENOA.

THE Motor-ship

"GLENGYLE".

2,500 Tons D.W.

will be despatched for the above port about

End of August, or beginning of September, 1916.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1916.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "h," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's Office.

2. From Harbour Master's Office to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Nara Yard.

4. From Nara Yard to East Point.

DESIGNATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	BIRTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m	S. Wada	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MILNER	Brit. str.	1 m	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & SWANSEA	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	1 m	G. Manley	THE EAST LIAISON, LIMITED	On 19th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN	Brit. str.	1 m	D. A. Gardner	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ANDERSON	Brit. str.	1 m		THE EAST LIAISON, LIMITED	On 16th Aug.
GENOA	ANDERSON	Brit. str.	1 m		THE EAST LIAISON, LIMITED	On 25th inst., at Noon.
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	ANDERSON	Brit. str.	1 m		THE EAST LIAISON, LIMITED	On 16th Aug.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, & VICTORIA B.C.	ANDERSON	Brit. str.	1 m		THE EAST LIAISON, LIMITED	On 25th inst., at Noon.
TACOMA VIA MANILA & SINGAPORE	ANDERSON	Brit. str.	1 m		THE EAST LIAISON, LIMITED	On 16th Aug.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILEAN PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANDERSON	Brit. str.	1 m		THE EAST LIAISON, LIMITED	On 25th inst., at Noon.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	ANDERSON	Brit. str.	1 m		THE EAST LIAISON, LIMITED	On 16th Aug.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	ANDERSON	Brit. str.	1 m		THE EAST LIAISON, LIMITED	On 25th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SINGAPORE & JAPAN	ANDERSON	Brit. str.	1 m		THE EAST LIAISON, LIMITED	On 16th Aug.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SINGAPORE & JAPAN	ANDERSON	Brit. str.	1 m		THE EAST LIAISON, LIMITED	On 25th inst., at Noon.
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[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

**SILVER BULLET**

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.  
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, July 7th, 1916. W. J. HINTON

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

E. R. HALLIFAX  
(Hon. Secretary,  
War Charities Committee).  
Secretariat for Chinese Affairs  
Hongkong 7th July, 1916.

## A "HEROIC WITNESS."

ere bound over in the sum of  
p the peace for twelve months.  
nys remarked that no doubt  
n concerned should be bound  
e was an old grievance some-

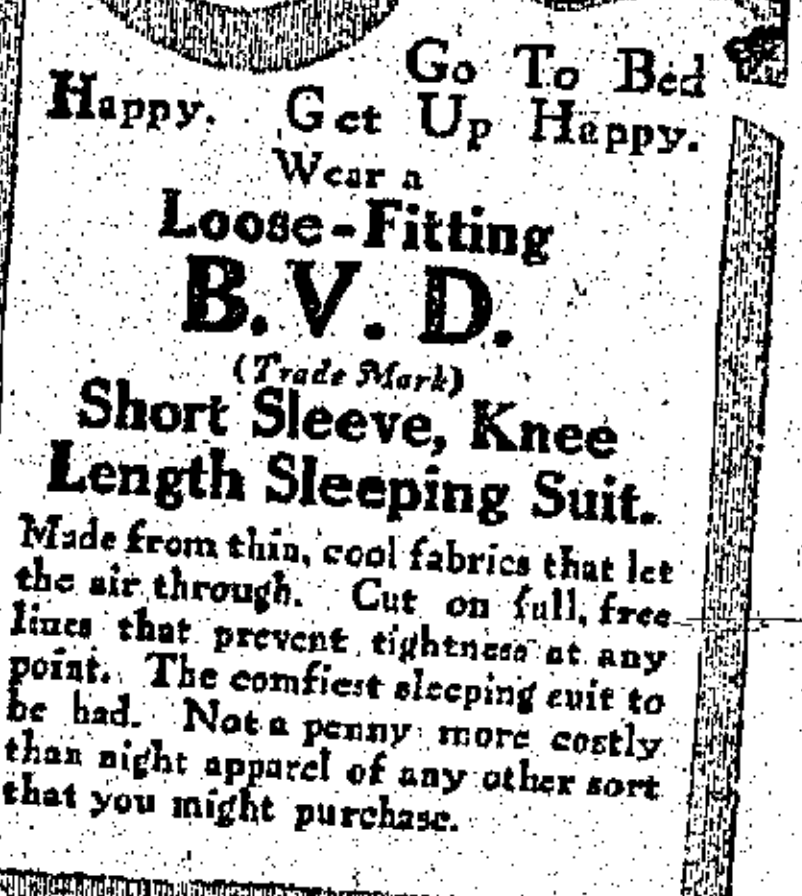
## A WONDERFUL RECOVERY.

went on dying of dysentery and cholera for weeks afterwards. But the British and English officers worked tirelessly and the Serbians devoted themselves to the task of reforming their

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 7th July 1912.

their ardour, or quell their  
it. After a day's work in  
will join hands to dance the  
and men together, and

**LANE,  
CRAWFORD & Co.**



experience, and ensuring their  
 ements being rightly supplied at  
 prices and best discounts.  
**EYMER, SON & CO.**  
 White, 1881

**\$2.00 AND \$3.00 PER SUIT.**

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	\$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	\$6.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	11.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	5.00
Single Fare by Night Steamer	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	9.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

10 p.m. *FATSHAN.* SUNDAY, 9<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 1916. 6 p.m. *KINSHAN.*

**HONGKONG TO MACAO.**  
Weak days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
Macao days at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

SUNDAY, 9TH JULY, 1916.  
The Company's New Steamship

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf,

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a.m.  
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

**CANTON-WUCHOW LINK.**  
S.S. *SALVAM*, 588 tons, and S.S. *NANNING*, 569 tons,  
one of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow on

moderation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.  
 Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
 Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP CO.**

agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five expert buyers—

manage different departments, buying with greatest care every class of goods, giving our customers all the advantage of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best quality.

KEYMER, SON & CO.,  
Whitefriars London.  
Telegrams, "Keymer, London." Est. 1844

**CLARKE'S  
B. 41.  
PILLS.**

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be payable on FRIDAY, 21st July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 14th July, to FRIDAY, the 21st July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELDON HOOPER,  
Secretary to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
General Agents for  
THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1916. [880]



## TENDERS FOR SOFT BREAD, BISCUIT AND RICE.

TENDERS for the Supply of SOFT BREAD, Biscuit and Rice for H.M. Navy for a period of 8 months from the 1st of August next, will be received at the Office of the Rear Admiral, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, up to Noon on MONDAY, 17th July next. Conditions and Tender Forms can be obtained from the Victualling Office, H.M. Naval Yard, Kowloon. The right is reserved to decline the lowest or any Tender.

J. W. STEEL,  
Asst. VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER I/C,  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1916. [881]



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mee Lun Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents	Area	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Lot 1, Mee Lun Street, Hongkong	100 feet by 100 feet	1,000 sq. ft.	1,016	10	4,104

Hongkong, 8th July, 1916. [882]

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## OCEAN SERVICES.

## LIMITED.

## SPECIAL CALL AT SHANGHAI.

THE "EMPEROR OF ASIA," leaving VANCOUVER September 7th, due at Hongkong September 27th, will make a SPECIAL CALL AT SHANGHAI on or about September 23rd, en route to Hongkong via Manila.

J. H. WALLACE,  
General Agent.  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1916. [882]



## NOTICE.

## REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

ALL Persons not exempted who remain in the Colony for more than one week are required to register themselves at the Office of the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

- (a) In the case of Residents in the Colony, before July 23rd, 1916.
  - (b) In the case of new arrivals, within one week of arrival.
- The following are exempted:-
- (1) Members of His Majesty's Regular Naval and Military Forces.
  - (2) Civilians in the permanent employment of the Colonial Government or of the Naval and Military authorities.
  - (3) Members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, Hongkong Police Force, or Special Police Reserve.
  - (4) Consular Officers of Foreign States.
  - (5) The wives and daughters of persons included in any of the 4 clauses specified above.
  - (6) Persons of Chinese Race.
  - (7) Persons not exceeding 15 years of age.
- Forms of registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the Registry Office G.O. Hongkong, The Branch Post Office at Kowloon and at all Police Stations. The penalty for failing to comply with this Ordinance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

C. McI. MESSER,  
Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1916. [874]

## WANTED.

FOREIGN ASSISTANT For Book Office of Local Shipping Company. Previous experience essential. For particulars apply to—  
"BO" K OFFICE,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 10th June 1916. [789]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 8th instant, commencing at 2.45 P.M. The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1916. [876]

## NOTICE.

## THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914).

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FOURTH PAYMENT of INTEREST OF THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914) will fall due on the 30th of June of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said Loan, which have been published in the Government Gazette and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following Important Points are hereby published for general information:-

1. The date when the payment of interest begins: the 30th June of the 3rd year of the Chinese Republic.
2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest:-

- a. All Magistrate's Yamen;
- b. The Head and Branch Offices of the BANK OF CHINA and of the BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS;
- c. The Reliable Agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.

3. The methods for the claiming of interest: The Public when claiming for the interest must cut down the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above-mentioned organs with the said coupons. The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons so paid. But the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax and duties. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "Big Dollar," and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest, which are obtainable at all authorised organs above-mentioned.

By Order,  
THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS  
Peking, 10th June, 1916. [839]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon, Lot of CROWN LAND, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents	Area	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Lot 1, Kowloon	100 feet by 100 feet	1,000 sq. ft.	1,016	10	4,104

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1916. [834]

## FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 8 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 60/70 volts with shunt regulator. Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to—  
LYNSTEAD & DAVIS,  
Alexandra Buildings [84]

## ON SALE.

## A TABLE OF THE

## RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the

English Mails; also Table of the

Yearly Approximate Average

for 86 years,

FROM 1874 TO 1909.

PRICE ..... 48 CENTS.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office at

Local Bookshelves

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).  
Apply to—  
WILKINSON & GRIST.  
691.

## TO LET.

A TWO-STORIED EUROPEAN HOUSE, at No. 19, Kennedy Road East; Consisting of Four Rooms with Bathrooms and Outhouses Complete.  
Apply—  
YOUNG REE,  
10, Des Vaux Road Central. [838]

## TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.  
For particulars, etc., apply—  
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.  
683.

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [87]

## TO LET.

From 1st May.  
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [813]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.,  
14, Des Vaux Road. [811]

## TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.  
Apply—  
M. J. D. STEPHENS,  
18, Bank Buildings. [800]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

"IDDESLEIGH," 5, Bowen Road, for 3 months from end of July.  
Apply to—  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [803]

## TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Apply to—  
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD. [822]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Liquidators,  
1, RUTLAND, BROOKMAN & Co. [872]

## TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.  
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMWEN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD. [415]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.  
OFFICES in King's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.  
No. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK.  
Nos. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [82]

## TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.  
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.  
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings [892]

## INTIMATION

## JUST ARRIVED

PER S.S. MISHIMA MARU.

SIR ROBERT BURNETT'S

## GIN

## OLD TOM

## AND

## DRY.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 616.

## BIRTH.

KEMP THORNE—At the Government Civil Hospital, on Friday, 7th July, the wife of A. S. KEMP THORNE, a son [884]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 8th JULY, 1916.

## ADMIRAL JELlicoe's DESPATCH.

ADMIRAL JELlicoe's despatch, a brief résumé of which appears in our columns to-day, does not contain anything very startlingly new with regard to the great naval fight off Jutland, but, as the official "summing-up" of our gains and losses, it is not without interest. Amplification has been taken in its preparation in order to guard against misstatements. Individual officers have been carefully examined, and the result is a full confirmation of the original claim that our ships inflicted far more serious losses on the enemy than the Germans have acknowledged, or are even likely to acknowledge. In the face of such a document the German accounts of the battle, which have been distributed broadcast, may be dismissed as wildly exaggerated or deliberately untruthful, and the spectacle of the KAISER going to Wilhelmshaven to celebrate his great "German naval victory" becomes farcical. From Admiral JELlicoe's despatch it is absolutely certain that the Germans lost two battleships of the *Dreadnought* type, one of the *Deutschland* type, five light cruisers, six destroyers, and a submarine; whilst two battleships, one a battleship of the *Dreadnought* type, and three destroyers were severely damaged, their return to port was regarded as extremely doubtful. In point of fact it is admitted by the enemy that the battle-cruiser *Lutzow* subsequently sank. From such a catalogue of known German losses it can be seen at a glance that our margin of superiority has not been impaired in the slightest degree. Assuming that all the damaged German ships mentioned by Admiral JELlicoe went down, the tonnage of the German Fleet in

capital ships was decreased by 135,500 tons as compared with a British loss of 106,800 tons. Of units of the first rank we lost only one—the battle-cruiser *Queen Mary*. The loss of the *Lutzow* is a far greater blow to the Germans than the loss of the *Queen Mary* is to us. Coming to vessels of the second order, we lost the *Indefatigable* and the *Invincible*, against which the German loss of two battleships of the *Dreadnought* type can be placed. A *Dreadnought* battleship of the *Westfalen* type would be a loss comparable to either the *Invincible* or the *Indefatigable*. The armoured cruisers *Black Prince*, *Defence* and *Warrior* belong to the third order of ships, of which we possess a very great superiority. The Germans lost five light cruisers, and, in Mr. CUNNINGHAM's opinion, the sinking of the two brand new German light cruisers, the *Wiesbaden* and *Elbing*, is a far more grievous loss to the enemy than is the loss to the British Fleet of the three armoured cruisers mentioned. The destroyer casualties appear to be about equal. The fight was full of thrilling episodes, many of which have already been related, but Admiral JELlicoe calls attention to another which shows again how splendidly our sailors acquitted themselves. For "one crowded hour of glorious life" the record of the *Marlborough* would be hard to beat. She opened fire at 6.17 in the evening with seven salvos aimed at a ship of the *Kaiser* class. She then engaged a cruiser and another battleship, and at 6.54 was hit by a torpedo, which caused her to list considerably. Nothing daunted, she started to fight again less than ten minutes afterwards, and at 7.12 wound up by firing fourteen rapid salvos at a ship of the *Koenig* class, making frequent hits. It is no wonder that Admiral JELlicoe, in recording the gallantry of officers and crews, says that their conduct throughout was entirely beyond praise and that no words of his could do them justice. He adds: "Glorious traditions were most worthily upheld, and I cannot adequately express the pride with which the spirit of the fleet flled me." As is well known, Sir DAVID BEATTY was in charge of the advance squadron and ran a large measure of risk in attacking the enemy before Sir JOHN JELlicoe was able to join battle. NELSON's golden rule, however, "Attack the enemy in sight and cling to him as long as your teeth hold out," was followed to the letter. The task demanded great courage, and it was performed without a sign of flinching.

Sir and Lady Chentung Liang Chen were among the passengers who left by the *Persia Maru* yesterday.

The letting by public auction of a lot of Crown land at Mee Lun Street is advertised for the 17th inst.

An interim dividend of \$2 a share for the past six months of the year will be payable on the 21st inst. by the West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Two cups are being presented by Dr. Hirston to the Royal Hongkong Golf Club for a four-ball foursomes knock-out competition, the entrance fees for which will go to the War Charities Fund.

The case in which a Chinese clerk employed in the Imports and Exports Department is charged with forging the signature of Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Postmaster General, to two cheques of the total value of \$3,000 was mentioned at the Police Court yesterday, when Mr. Crew, who is defending, said that his client was ill with typhoid fever. The case was accordingly remanded.

Mr. Denman Fuller will give another recital of "popular" organ music in St. John's Cathedral on Thursday next at 9.15 p.m. The programme will include Lemare's well-known Andantino and other popular items, but, in response to several requests, one or two classical numbers will be also introduced. The vocalist is Mr. Frank Austin, who will sing two oratorio selections.

## BELATED LAW.

## ADJOURNED FOR TWO YEARS.

"I should like this case adjourned for three months," said Mr. Lee d'Almada at the Summary Court yesterday when an action was mentioned. "I do not really know where my people are."

Mr. Crew said the case had been hanging about for two years, and he had made repeated attempts to restore the action; but he had never been able to get Mr. d'Almada to bring his people forward. He himself was quite ready to go on with the case.

Mr. d'Almada—But my people are not here.

An adjournment for fourteen days was granted.

Mr. d'Almada—If I cannot get hold of my clients then I shall have to ask for a further adjournment.

## AFFAIRS OF CHINESE CO-

## APPLICATION FOR WINDING UP.

At the Supreme Court yesterday Mr. G. C. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. C. F. Mason) applied on behalf of Ip Kwan Hing, a shareholder, for the winding up of the San Kwok Man firm, general dealers, of 136 and 138, Queen's Road, Central. Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Needham, of Messrs. Evans & Needham) opposed the application.

Mr. Alabaster said that the petitioner applied for the compulsory winding up of the Company on two grounds, firstly, that the Company was unable to pay its debts, and that was not denied; and, secondly, that it was just and equitable that the Company should be wound up by the Court. The first ground alone was sufficient reason for the winding up, and he (Mr. Alabaster) said that there were certain circumstances in connection with the Company which should be inquired into. In October, 1913, the Company was incorporated, and the nominal capital was \$50,000, made up of 500 fully paid up shares of \$100 each. The amount of capital paid up was \$35,738.76, so that the Company had not even called up the full capital. The business was established for the purpose of carrying on a general providers' business. According to the balance sheet there had never been any profits. In the first year there was a loss of \$14,000, and in 1914 a loss of \$35,000, and the total liabilities were put at \$137,000. The petitioner also stated in an affidavit that a meeting of the Company had been called, but the notice convening the meeting was not accompanied by any directors' report nor any statement showing what were the Company's affairs, and that being so he now applied for a winding up order.

## SNATCHING A BANGLE.

## APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING.

At the Magistracy on Thursday a Chinese youth was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and ordered to receive twenty strokes of the birch for snatching a bangle from a girl. Mr. Orme was the Magistrate.

Mr. Crew appeared before Mr. Orme yesterday and applied for the case to be re-heard. With all respect he said he did not think that the lad had a fair chance at the Court the previous day. He was arrested in the evening and charged the following morning, without having an opportunity of getting into touch with his relations, who would have instructed a solicitor. He had very material evidence which he would bring forward; at least two witnesses. He did not know what they would be able to say, but there had been cases where an innocent person had been held by an accomplice of the real assailant and everything seemed to point to the fact that the innocent man was the guilty party. Such a thing might have happened in this case; he could not say.

Mr. Orme said that from what had transpired when the case was heard he could not see any reason for the re-hearing.

Mr. Crew remarked that he had two witnesses who were present at the time, and he would also call the boy's relations. Mr. Orme said that if Mr. Crew could show that his evidence was so material that the case should be re-heard he would re-hear it.

Mr. Crew will bring his witnesses forward on Wednesday next.

## EXPORTING CHINESE CASH TO JAPAN.

## PROSECUTION AT HONGKONG.

Before Mr. Wood at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, Wong Wei Pak and Wong Yun Tong, of the Chung Tak Ling firm, of Bonham Strand, were charged with illegally exporting Chinese cash to the value of \$4,500 on the *Fook-seng* on May 17th to Kobe. Mr. P. M. Hodgson appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton defended.

Mr. Hodgson said the charge was in respect of 600 cases of Chinese copper-cash. The firm applied to the Imports and Exports Department on May 10th for a permit to export 60 packages of "old brass" to Kobe. The permit was granted, and it was subsequently signed by Wong Yun Tong, the manager of the company, and the goods were exported. Later, certain information was received, and the goods were wired for from Kobe, and when they came back the packages were found to contain cash. Mr. Brutton, of the Imports and Exports Department, found certain documents which clearly showed that the packages of "old brass" were really packages of copper cash.

Mr. Brutton pleaded guilty on behalf of Wong Yun Tong, who, he said, signed the permit. This man was really employed by a rice firm, and was paid only \$3 a month by the Chung Tak Ling firm. The permits were handed to him in the ordinary way, and he signed them. He was like all Chinese managers, he did nothing but spend his time elsewhere.

An argument took place as to the responsibilities or otherwise of the manager, and subsequently the hearing was adjourned until Tuesday.



# THE WAR.

## THE NAVAL BATTLE OFF JUTLAND.

### ADMIRAL SIR J. JELlicoe's DESPATCH.

#### BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

#### FIRST STAGE OF BRITISH OFFENSIVE ENDED.

#### SECOND STAGE MAY LAST FOR WEEKS.

#### EARL DOM FOR SIR EDWARD GREY.

#### MR. LLOYD GEORGE APPOINTED WAR SECRETARY.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

#### ADMIRAL JELlicoe's DESPATCH.

London, July 6th.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's despatch dealing with the Jutland naval battle, which has been issued for Friday's papers, gives the German losses as follows:—

Two battleships of the *Dreadnought* type.  
One battleship of the *Deutschland* type.  
Five light cruisers.  
Six destroyers.  
One submarine.

All of these were seen to sink. Two battle-cruisers, one battleship of the *Dreadnought* type, and three destroyers were seen to be so severely damaged that their return to port is extremely doubtful. One of these latter—the *Lutzow*—was admittedly sunk.

#### FEATURES OF THE DESPATCH.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's despatch will be a historic document in the annals of the Navy.

It appeals rather to students of sea warfare than to the layman, who finds it not easy to follow all the technicalities. At the same time, the public is delighted to find in it the fullest confirmation of the British claims, based, as Sir John Jellicoe says, on the most careful examination of many individual officers as to the havoc wrought in the German Fleet.

The opening words of the despatch tell with professional terseness of the origin and purpose of the battle, thus:—"Sir, He pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the German High Sea Fleet was brought to action on May 31st, westward of Jutland. The ships of the Grand Fleet, in pursuance of the general policy of periodical sweeps through the North Sea, had left its base on the previous day, in accordance with my instructions."

A commentary by a naval expert, issued simultaneously with the despatch, shows that Admiral Sir David Beatty's fleet was the advance squadron, and that it ran a measure of risk in attacking the enemy before Admiral Jellicoe was able to join battle. But Admiral Beatty followed Nelson's golden rule:—"Attack the enemy in sight, and cling to him as long as your teeth hold out." The task demanded some courage, but they did not flinch.

When a fine combination of the two fleets had been effected, the enemy would have had little hope of escaping a decisive defeat but for a mist which robbed the British of the harvest that they deserved.

The following striking episode in the battle deserves quotation:—"The *Marlborough* opened fire at 0.17 in the evening, firing seven salvos at a ship of the *Kaiser* class. She then engaged a cruiser and another battleship. She was hit by a torpedo at 0.54 and listed considerably, but at 7.03 she reopened on the cruiser and, at 7.12, fired fourteen rapid salvos at a ship of the *Koenig* class, hitting her frequently until she quitted the line."

Recording the gallantry of the officers and crews, Admiral Jellicoe says the conduct of all throughout was entirely beyond praise. "No words of mine can do them justice. Our glorious traditions were most worthily upheld, and I cannot adequately express the pride with which the spirit of the fleet filled me."

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

#### FURTHER PROGRESS.

London, July 6th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that we have made a slight advance near Thiépval.

South of La Bassée Canal, after a discharge of smoke and gas, we made successful raids on the enemy line, in which the Royal Welsh Fusiliers specially distinguished themselves, taking forty prisoners.

The Highland Light Infantry successfully raided enemy trenches west of Hulluch, many Germans being killed and some taken prisoner.

Low clouds interfered with aeroplane work, but a British machine in the Tsapavine area, dropping to 300 feet, successfully bombed a train from which German reinforcements were alighting. A British heavy battery in another area secured direct hits on a German battery and a battalion in column of route, inflicting many casualties.

Details of the Welsh Fusiliers' raid show that three enemy mine shafts were destroyed, and the enemy suffered 150 casualties, excluding the 43 prisoners who were brought back.

The enemy heavily bombarded our new positions at Vernafay Wood, Monte Auban and La Boisselle, sometimes using lacrymatory shells. After severe fighting eastward of La Boisselle, in which the enemy suffered heavily, we captured another trench on a front of a thousand yards, where we are now firmly established. We completely crushed a determined attack south-west of Thiépval.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—"As a result of violent bomb-fighting we progressed at certain points in the main battle area. The situation elsewhere is unchanged."

#### GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

Paris, July 6th.

A *communiqué* states:—"A German counter-attack gained two little woods a mile north of Hem, while we captured a wood on the edge of the village. A German counter-attack at Belloy was easily repulsed."

There has been only artillery activity about the Meuse, the Germans attempting to hit the Cathedral at Verdun. A detachment of ours penetrated a German trench at Burnhaupt (Alsace), which they found full of corpses.

#### FRENCH GAIN GUNS.

Paris, July 7th.

A *communiqué* states:—"We have taken 78 guns and hundreds of machine-guns. The Germans made a series of counter-attacks north of Hem, north of the Somme and between Estrees, Belloy, Huth and the Somme, all of which were shattered by curtain-fire. The Germans lost heavily. Two companies in a communication-trench were annihilated by enfilading machine-gun fire."

There have been local engagements North of the Somme. There is a calm South of the Somme, and there has been no infantry action on the Meuse.

There was an artillery duel on the left of the Meuse, and a violent bombardment on the right of the Meuse.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

#### FIRST STAGE ENDED.

Paris, July 7th.

The first stage of the battle of the Somme has ended, and the second stage has begun, at least on the British sector, where, according to the semi-official report, the methodical bombardment of the enemy's lines has been recommenced. It again emphasises that there is no longer any question of furious assaults only, but successive moves forward after the German positions have been razed. "This great battle may last for weeks, even months, if necessary, for we have both men and material. Meanwhile it is reported that the Germans are withdrawing troops from Verdun."

#### GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

London, July 6th.

A German official statement grudgingly admits British progress near Thiépval, the evacuation of Hem and the French capture of Belloy, and says that fighting for Estrees is proceeding.

#### ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

Paris, July 7th.

A *communiqué* issued this evening states:—"To-day there were attempted counter-attacks at the two extremities of the French sector on both banks of the Somme. All attacks were repulsed."

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

#### SUCCESSSES IN MANY SECTORS.

Petrograd, July 6th.

A *communiqué* records successes on many sectors from Riga to the Carpathians.

A thousand of the enemy were taken prisoner in the region of Baranovitchi, while the enemy on the right bank of the Dniester was routed, hundreds being taken prisoner.

The small town of Mikolitchine, on the railway leading to Korostezko from Delatyn, has been captured.

#### GERMANS RETIRING.

Petrograd, July 6th.

A German *communiqué* speaks of heavy fighting on the Russian front, and reveals the fact that General von Bothmer's forces in the Barysz sector have partly retired upon Tarpovise, which is next to the line of defence in the rear.

#### HUGE AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

Petrograd, July 6th.

The Russian General Staff estimates the Austrian losses at over half a million monthly.

#### RUSSIANS IN THE PINK MARSHES.

#### CAPTURE THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Petrograd, July 7th.

A *communiqué* states:—"The Russians have made fresh successes south of the Pinsk marshes. They took three thousand prisoners, in addition to those taken in the Baranovitchi region."

#### DRIVING THE TURK.

The Turks in the Caucasus between the Taurus river and Chonakh, also in the Diarbekir region, are being steadily driven back with great losses.

#### FIERCE FIGHTING ON DNEISTER.

Petrograd, July 7th.

A *communiqué* states:—"The number of prisoners taken on the 4th and 5th July west of the Styr line, below Kolki, was 300 officers and 7,415 men. Many guns and rifles, etc., were secured."

Violent German attacks near Czuziaten were repulsed. There was fierce fighting on the right bank of the Dniester, near Jivatchoff and Hobzimir.

Desperate enemy attacks eastwards and south-eastwards of Baranovitchi were repulsed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RUSSIANS' REVENGE.

#### BRILLIANT NATATORIAL FEAT BY COSSACKS.

Petrograd, July 7th.

A *communiqué* mentions that during the fighting on the right bank of the Dniester the Germans defending a village received their assailants with jets of liquid fire. Consequently, when the village was captured after a great charge by Crimean Tartars, some German prisoners were bayoneted and a thousand prisoners were taken.

A gallant feat was performed by a score of Cossacks, who swam the river Dniester and captured a village and took a hundred prisoners and one gun.

The Austrian *communiqué* admits a retirement of two miles on one front.

#### RUSSIANS IN THE CAUCASUS.

#### AWAITING FAVOURABLE SEASON FOR ADVANCE.

Petrograd, July 7th.

It is unofficially stated in Petrograd that the Russians in the Baghdad direction retired eighty miles, not merely from the pressure of the Turks, who had concentrated a force designed for Egypt, besides troops recently in Bulgaria amounting to one hundred and thirty thousand, who were formerly threatening Salonika, but owing to the intense heat in Mesopotamia. The Russians have sought the coolness of the hills in order to await a more favourable season for their advance.

#### TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Petrograd, July 7th.

An official *communiqué* states:—"The Russians have captured over ten thousand prisoners more, including five thousand on the Dniester."

#### ENEMY ATTACKS FAIL.

A *communiqué* reports a successful artillery engagement on the Dvina, above Friedrickstadt. The fighting in Baranovitchi is continuing to our advantage. All the enemy attacks to retake ground have failed.

#### A TWO-DAY "BAG."

We captured 78 officers and 3,000 men between the 3rd and 5th of July.

#### AUSTRIANS' COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

Petrograd, July 6th.

The Austrians in Southern Galicia are now cut off from railway communication with Hungary.

The Austrians are unable to reinforce Standish from the Carpathians.

#### OPTIMISTIC RUSSIAN VIEWS.

Petrograd, July 6th.

Military writers are most optimistic concerning the prospects.

Russian guns are pounding Baranovitchi on three sides from a range of four miles.

The Russians are enveloping, with their left wing, on the Styr, the Germans, who, in the Chartorysk region, are frantically striving to counteract the great Lutz thrust.

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ITALIAN OFFENSIVE CONTINUES.

Rome, July 6th.

An official statement says:—"Our offensive between the La Barina and Sugana valleys continues, while our pressure between the Adige and Astico has obliged the enemy to withdraw."

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE IRISH QUESTION.

#### CABINET AGREES TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PROPOSALS.

London, July 6th.

It is stated that the Cabinet has agreed to Mr. Lloyd George's Irish proposals, with additional safeguards providing for Imperial control of harbours and strategic points, and for the protection of Unionists in the South and West.

A Bill, which is being prepared to give effect to the settlement, will be introduced in the House of Commons shortly.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### STATEMENT ON IRELAND.

London, July 7th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith promised that the statement on Ireland would be given on Monday.

#### WELL-MERITED ROYAL FAVOUR.

#### SIR EDWARD GREY CREATED AN EARL.

London, July 7th.

His Majesty the King has conferred an Earldom upon Sir Edward Grey.

#### NEW WAR SECRETARY.

#### MR. LLOYD GEORGE SUCCEEDS THE LATE EARL KITCHENER.

London, July 7th.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, has been appointed Secretary of State for War.

#### THE CASEMENT APPEAL.

London, July 7th.

The appeal by Roger Casement against sentence of death will be heard on the 17th inst.

#### WOUNDED OFFICERS AND MEN.

London, July 6th.

An Army Order provides that wounded officers and men shall henceforth wear a gold braid strip on the left arm, an additional strip to be added each time they are wounded.

#### BRITISH CASUALTIES.

London, July 6th.

The casualty lists contain the following:—Killed: Brigadier General C. B. Prowse. Wounded or missing: Captain C. Craig, M.P.

#### TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

London, July 6th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Newton stated that the German reply to the British request that prisoners in the Rubezon prisoners-of-war camp should either be fed or released had been received. Germany had not categorically refused the request. The reply was being studied.

#### MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, July 6th.

The report of the inquiry into the medical arrangements in Mesopotamia has not yet been received.

#### THE MESOPOTAMIA PAPER.

London, July 7th.

In the House of Lords, Earl Crew stated that the Mesopotamia papers are ready to be printed.

#### BRITISH FORCE ON THE EUPHRATES.

London, July 7th.

Mr. H. J. Tennant, in the House of Commons, said that it was undesirable to give information regarding the strength, movements, or intentions of the force on the Euphrates.

#### NEW COLONEL OF IRISH GUARDS.

London, July 6th.

Field-Marshal Viscount French has been appointed Colonel of the Irish Guards.

#### RIISING AGAINST THE TURKS.

London, July 7th.

Reports have been received of a rising at Kerbela against the Turks, who had sent a force from Baghdad, but were compelled to retire.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 7th.

Messrs. Montagu's report says that the heaviness of the market is mainly due to the selling of the banks dealing in China, which, with normal supplies from America, has met the coinage demand. The size of the London stock, which is over ten million standard ounces, has discouraged outside buying, such as from the Indian bazaars. A report from New York states that the Mexicans have rejected the Caranza currency, and are hoarding silver.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION SIGNED.

Petrograd, July 7th.

The Russo-Japanese Convention has been signed.

The Convention provides that the two countries shall unite in their efforts to maintain permanent peace in the Far East.

#### DEATH OF SIR EDWARD BUCK.

London, July 7th.

Sir Edward Buck has died at a hospital at Rome.

(Deceased was Secretary to the Indian Government from 1882 to 1897.)

#### HONGKONG SOLICITOR'S ALLEGATION.

"In the interest of justice I must ask for this case to be adjourned," remarked Mr. Faithfull at the Hongkong Magistrate's yesterday in the case in which a Chinese is charged with being in possession of 18 tael of Government dress opium over and above the quantity allowed.

At the last hearing Mr. Faithfull alleged that his client was "beaten like a dog" by a Chinese officer of the Excise Department who apprehended him.

The defendant, in the witness-box yesterday, said he was punched and kicked by the officer, who was not present in Court, and the scars on his body (which he pointed out to the Magistrate) were, he alleged, caused by the ill-treatment of the Chinese officer.

The case was again adjourned, and the Magistrate ordered the officer against whom the allegations were made to be present at the next hearing.

#### MOBILISATION OF FINANCE.

#### THE MESSAGE TO BRITONS OVERSEAS.

Cecil Rhodes was the greatest man of his time. Although he lived and worked in South Africa, he stood for the British Empire in the eyes of the world as no man had ever stood. If Rhodes were alive to-day he would hardly be well pleased. I can picture him, writes a correspondent in *The Times*, in that room of his at the Burlington Hotel, pacing the floor, pouring out his words, telling us just those home truths which we ought to be told. "Brushing military matters aside," Rhodes would tell us that this was a war of economics, a war of national resources. Displaying a map of the world, he would point to Germany—a compact but smallish power—and then, with angry, flashing eyes, to the immense red-coloured aggregate of the British Empire, that forms a quarter of the globe. "Do you consider," he would shout, his voice rising to that almost falsetto it reached when excited, "do you consider you are getting one-half the value from the Empire which you ought to get? This is a war of commodities. Has the Empire organised its commodities? This is above all a war of money. Have you organised the Empire's money? There are several millions of Britons in foreign countries. Have you organised their money? Don't blame the Empire. Don't blame the overseas. If you don't tell them the truth, how are they to know it?"

The message to Britons overseas is simply this:—"While the Old Country is spending £5,000,000 a day to carry on the war, her people at home and abroad, should be saving. If they don't save, in this war of exhaustion, they risk defeat." Bearing this in mind, they should forego luxuries for the term of the war, marshal their finances, and lend them to Great Britain.

#### SHIPPING NOTES.

#### FIRST AID CERTIFICATES.

For some time past the Imperial Merchant Service Guild have been in correspondence with the St. John Ambulance Association concerning examinations for first aid certificates which must be obtained by officers in the Merchant Service before they can sit for Board of Trade examinations. Two cases were brought to the notice of the Guild where young officers already holding Board of Trade certificates could not be examined for higher grade certificates on the ground that they would have to attend a course of lectures. As they were attached to steamers engaged on important war service their stay in port did not admit of their fulfilling this obligation, consequently their promotion has been retarded.

The association now inform the Guild that the Board of Trade will, during the war, accept a first aid certificate which, though otherwise valid, is more than three years old, if the holder has been prevented from renewing it by reason of the exigencies of the war service. Furthermore, any holder of the first aid certificate may present himself to the association's official examiner at any port to the production of his linen certificate, and one year having elapsed since the date of his previous examination.

The clearing away of these difficulties will have beneficial effect in cases, more particularly at ports abroad, where officers are desirous of obtaining higher grade certificates without loss of time.











